DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 365 099 FL 021 594

AUTHOR Marlett, Stephen A.
TITLE Goals and Indirect Objects in Seri.
PUB DATE 93
NOTE 21p.; In: Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1993. University of North Dakota Session, Volume 37; see FL 021 593.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Speeches/Conference Papers (150)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Language Research; Language Typology; *Linguistic Theory; Semantics; *Structural Analysis (Linguistics); Syntax; *Tenses (Grammar); Uncommonly Taught Languages; *Verbs
IDENTIFIERS *Seri

ABSTRACT

A number of Seri verbs display a sensitivity to whether a goal, which is a term used for recipients, adressees, etc., is singular or plural. The data presented in this paper are of typological interest. It is argued that Seri has indirect objects, but that there is no one-to-one mapping between the semantic role goal and either the syntactic relation of indirect object or any oblique relation. Data and arguments are also presented that are of theoretical interest. First, it is argued that there are verbs that govern both 3-2 Advancement and 2-3 retreat, establishing the existence of the latter in human language. Second, it is proposed that a degree of simplification of the Seri grammar may be achieved by adopting a Minimality principle. This principle predicts that certain revaluations should not be expected in Seri, and permits simplification of the lexical entries of verbs. (JL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Dooley
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

GOALS AND INDIRECT OBJECTS IN SERI[1]

Stephen A. Marlett
Summer Institute of Linguistics, Mexico
University of North Dakota

ED 365 099

1 Introduction
2 Direct objects, indirect objects and obliques
  2.1 Agreement properties
  2.2 Transitive allomorphy
  2.3 Object marker
  2.4 Passivization
  2.5 Relational nouns
3 The Minimality Principle
4 The proposals
  4.1 Subcategorization for singular 3s
  4.2 3-2 Advancement
  4.3 2-3 Retreat
  4.4 Indirect object registration morphology
5 Alternative analyses
6 Conclusions

1 Introduction

A significant group of Seri verbs display a sensitivity to whether a Goal is singular or plural.[2] (I use the term 'Goal' as a cover term for 'Recipients', 'Addressees', etc.) A verb such as {ææti} 'give', for example, has the subcategorization frame [1 3/Sg]; that is, it accepts only a subject and an indirect object, and the indirect object must be singular.[3] With such verbs, if the Goal is plural, it *must* appear as a relational noun phrase (an Oblique).

The data which appear in this paper are of typological interest. I argue that Seri has Indirect Objects, but there is not a one-to-one mapping between the semantic role Goal and either the syntactic relation of Indirect Object or any oblique relation. Unlike in Southern Tiwa, where there is optionality in the mapping according to Rosen's 1990 analysis, the mapping in Seri is mediated by subcategorization frames which are sensitive to number.

This paper also presents data and arguments which are of theoretical interest. First, I argue that there are verbs which govern both 3-2 Advancement and 2-3 Retreat, establishing more firmly the existence of the latter in human language.[4] One argument

[1]I appreciate the discussions of these facts that I have had with David Perlmutter, Carol Rosen, and Chuck Speck.

[2]Some of the facts presented here are discussed in Marlett 1981, but the analyses differ in several points.

[3]I use the standard Relational Grammar notation, 1 (Subject), 2 (Direct Object), 3 (Indirect Object).

FL021594

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

for this analysis over a monostratal analysis is based on the fact that, with certain verbs, the presence (or absence) of an *initial* Indirect Object is registered on the verb. A second argument against a monostratal analysis is based on the fact that one loses the ability to posit a simple subcategorization frame for certain verbs.

Second, I propose that a degree of simplification of the Seri grammar may be achieved by adopting a Minimality Principle. This principle correctly predicts that certain revaluations should not be expected in Seri. It also permits simplification of the lexical entries of verbs.

This paper is organized as follows: in section 2 I show a set of facts which are the basis for distinguishing between Obliques, Indirect Objects, and Direct Objects. In section 3, the Minimality Principle is introduced and its predictions explained. In section 4 I discuss verbs which show the need for other key proposals: (a) differential treatment of singular and plural Goals with respect to initial grammatical relations, (b) lexically-governed 3-2 Advancement, (c) lexically-governed 2-3 Retreat, and (d) morphology which is sensitive to initial 3hood. In section 5 I discuss alternative analyses of the verbs in question, including one in which there is simply a more complex skewing in the mapping of semantic roles to grammatical relations.

2 Direct objects, indirect objects, and obliques

It is important to be able to distinguish between Direct Objects, Indirect Objects, and Obliques in Seri. Each of these grammatical relations (or classes of grammatical relations, in the case of Obliques) has different properties. These properties are discussed below.

2.1 Agreement properties

Seri has three way person agreement on the verb: Subject, Direct Object, and Indirect Object agreement. The underlying forms of the agreement morphemes are given in Table 1. Number is not distinguished for Indirect Object Agreement.

Final Subjects determine Subject agreement, final Direct Objects determine Direct Object agreement, and final Indirect Objects determine Indirect Object agreement.[5] Verb stems also reflect the number of the final Subject by changes in the root and/or suffixation (see Marlett 1990).

In nonpassive clauses, Goals determine Direct Object agreement in some clauses and Indirect Object agreement in others. In (1) the Goal is a final 2 and determines Direct Object agreement. In (2) the Goal is a final 3 and determines Indirect Object agreement.[6] (These clauses are also discussed more below.)

The abbreviation 'F2' represents 'final direct object'.

[4]See the discussion in Perlmutter 1990.

[5]Direct Object chomeurs also determine Direct Object agreement. See the discussion of Seri impersonal passives in Marlett 1984.

I assume that those Obliques which determine Indirect Object Agreement are final Indirect Objects. This analysis is discussed in Marlett 1990 (p. 533), but in that article the terminology 'Oblique Agreement' was used nevertheless.

[6]The first line of the example is close to a phonemic transcription; the second line is essentially the

Table 1: Agreement morphemes

	Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object
1s	ʔ-, ʔp-	ʔim- (ʔpo- in imperatives)	ʔæ-
1p	ʔa-	ʔiši-	ʔæ-
2s	m-	ma-	mæ-
2p	ma-	maši-	mæ-
3	(unmarked)	(unmarked, but see sec. 2.3)	ko-

(1) ʔintmíiit
ʔim-t-miiit
1sDO-Rl-ask
'did s/he ask me?'

(2) ʔæʔáamX
ʔæ-ʔ-aa-amX
1IO-Im-Dat-say
'say it to me!'

2.2 Transitive allomorphy

Various morphemes display suppletive allomorphy which is sensitive in whole or in part to the presence of a final Direct Object in the clause. These facts therefore provide a positive test for the Direct Object relation. For example, there are two suppletive allomorphs of the first person singular Subject prefix: {ʔ} occurs if the clause is finally transitive, {ʔp} if it is finally intransitive. Another example of such allomorphy is found with the infinitive prefix: if the clause is finally intransitive, the prefix is {ika}; if the clause is finally transitive, the prefix is {iʔa}.

(3) iʔpyomáɸp
ʔp-yo-m-aɸp
1sSI-Dt-N-arrive
'I didn't arrive'

(4) iʔyomáʔo
ʔ-yo-m-aʔo
1sST-Dt-N-see
'I didn't see him/her/it'

underlying form. (Complete analyses of verb and noun stems are not presented due to complications discussed in Marlett 1990.) A couple of verbs use a capital C in their underlying form. This represents the empty consonant position discussed in Marlett and Stemberger 1981.

(5) ikáɸp
ika-aɸp
InfI-arrive
'to arrive'

(6) i?á?o
i?a-a?o
InfT-see
'to see (it)'

2.3 Object marker

When a clause has a third person final Subject and a third person final Direct Object, the prefix {i} occurs on a finite verb.[7] The verb form for 's/he saw it/her/him' is iyóo?o ({i-yo-a?o} 'OM-Dt-see'). In (7) the Goal is a final 2; the Object Marker occurs.

(7) ktám kix táitom kmáam kop itmíiit
ktam kix t-aitom kmaam kop i-t-miiit
man the Rl-speak woman the OM-Rl-ask
'the man spoke, he asked the woman...'

2.4 Passivization

Only Direct Objects can be passivized in Seri. If a nominal can be a passive Subject, it can also be a Direct Object in an active clause. In (8), a Goal has been passivized. This is possible since it can also surface as a Direct Object in Seri, as in (9).

(8) šiXkám ki? ?ptpáæ
šiXkám k? ?p-t-p<A>-æCæ
fish the 1sSI-Rl-Pv-give
'was I given fish?'

(9) šiXkám ki? ?imíyæ
šiXkám k? ?im-mi-æCæ
fish the 1sSI-Px-give
's/he gave me fish'

2.5 Relational nouns

Final Obliques surface as possessors of relational nouns. I restrict discussion here to the Oblique relations which I call Oblique$_{IN}$ and Oblique$_{ON}$. A Locative Oblique$_{IN}$ occurs as possessor of the relational noun {áno} 'in, to, from', as shown in (10).

[7]This prefix also occurs on Subject nominalized forms under slightly different conditions. It occurs on finite verbs under certain other conditions which are not relevant here. See the discussion in Marlett 1984. It should not be confused with epenthetic vowels which occur to prevent a syllable onset cluster from beginning with a sonorant.

(10) ?áXš kop ?amæ̀æn ak áno kápi?a
?a-aXš kop ?amæ̀æn ak ano k-ap=?a
Ab-pet the interior the 3P/in SN-stand-Dec
'the dog is inside the house'

A Locative Oblique$_{ON}$ occurs as possessor of the relational noun {ati} 'on', as shown in (11).

(11) íti nskámom ?a?a
i-ati m-si-m-oom<SR> ?a=?a
3P-on 2sS-Ir-N-lie Aux-Dec
'you shouldn't lie down on it'

3 The Minimality Principle

In a theory in which nominals may revalue from one grammatical relation to another, numerous possibilities exist. Various of these are ruled out by the Oblique Law, namely Oblique to Oblique, 3 to Oblique, 2 to Oblique, and 1 to Oblique (Perlmutter and Postal 1983). Other possibilities remain, however, of which some are attested in Seri, but some are not.

(12)		
	Oblique to 3	Attested
	Oblique to 2	Not Attested
	3 to 2	Attested
	3 to 1	Not Attested
	2 to 3	Attested
	2 to 1	Attested
	1 to 2	Not Attested
	1 to 3	Not Attested

As Gerdts 1992 points out, such facts require explanation. I propose that much of the asymmetry shown above for Seri can be explained by the following principle:

(13) Minimality Principle: Unless otherwise stipulated, revaluations are minimal.

This principle would correctly allow for all of the attested revaluations and all of the unattested revaluations in Seri shown above, with the exception of 1 to 2 (Antipassive). The nonexistence of the latter, if true, must be stipulated.

In languages where Obliques advance to 2, the revaluation of Oblique to 2 is still in keeping with the Minimality Principle if one assumes the Landing Site Principle (Gerdts 1992), of which Part A interests us here:

(14) Landing Site Principle (part A): Only morphosyntactically-licensed argument positions can be revaluation landing sites.

In some ways, the Minimality Principle is like the Universal Sonority Scale in phonology. It is not inviolable cross-linguistically, but the grammar of a language is less marked and more highly valued if it is consistent with the principle.

The grammar of Seri will also include other information. Passive, Unaccusative

Advancement, and Oblique to 3 Advancement are not lexically governed. But 2-3 Retreat and 3-2 Advancement are governed by particular predicates. Once this is known, the lexical entries for the verbs in question may simply specify [+Retreat] or [+Advance].

4 The proposals

In this section I motivate various simple proposals for the understanding of Seri grammar, and show how they interact to yield the superficially complicated situation that we find.

4.1 Subcategorization for singular 3s

I posit that several verbs in Seri subcategorize for an optional or obligatory *singular* 3. That is, they accept a 3 in their 'relational valence',[8] but only if it is singular.[9] If something like a plural Goal is to be expressed, it must be an Oblique and appear as a relational noun.[10] The following pairs of examples illustrate this fact (certain final grammatical relations of the Seri are indicated in the free translation):

(15) tóotxʷk pak ?ækámxk
tootxʷk pak ?æ-k-amxk
cholla some 1IO-Im-deliver
'bring some cholla cactus (F2) to me (F3)!'

(16) tóm k? ?íno kámxk
tom k? ?i-ano k-amxk
money the 1P-in Im-deliver
'bring the money (F2) to us (FObl)!'

(17) mæ?pyǽæti
mæ-?p-yo-ææti
2IO-1sSI-Dt-give
'I gave to you (F3)'

(18) komkáak takoi áno ?pyǽæti
komkáak takoi ano ?p-yo-ææti
people those 3P/in 1sSI-Dt-give
'I gave to those people (FObl)'

---

[8]This terminology is from Rosen 1981.

[9]I purposefully avoid examples with causativized verbs. A clause union analysis would lead one to expect the Subject of the inner verb to very possibly appear as an Indirect Object (Davies and Rosen 1988). This is what regularly happens with such verbs, as shown by the following example, where the verb glossed 'show' is a causative form of 'see'.

(i) mikanóaa kom ?æ?akóo?otim
mi-kanóaa kom ?æ-?-akóo?otim
2P-boat the 1IO-Im-show/M
'show us (F3) your boat (F2)!'

But such verbs are therefore less interesting than simple verbs.

[10]Rosen 1990 makes a similar claim for Southern Tiwa. She claims that certain recipients may be realized as either Obliques or as Indirect Objects. This proposal requires a weakening of any claim of direct relation between semantic role and initial grammatical relation.

(19) ko?yáamX
ko-?-yo-aa-amX
3IO-1sST-Dt-Dat-say
'I said it to him/her (F3)'

(20) míno ?yóomX
mi-ano ?-yo-amX
2P-in 1sST-say
'I said it to you (pl.) (FObl)'

(21) kíno kámX
ki-ano k-amX
3P-in Im-say
'say it to them (FObl)!'

The subcategorization frame for two verbs of this group would be:

(22) {amxk} 'deliver' [1 2 (3/Sg)]

(23) {æti} 'give' [1 3/Sg]

These verbs contrast with a verb such as {kašit} 'take away forcefully', which allows for singular or plural Goals as Indirect Objects.

(24) tom k? ?æiyokášit
tom k? ?æ-i-yo-kašit
money the 1IO-OM-Dt-take.forcefully
's/he took the money away from me (F3)'

(25) tom k? ?æiyokášitim
tom k? ?æ-i-yo-kašitim
money the 1IO-OM-Dt-take.forcefully/M
's/he took the money away from us (F3)'

(26) {kašit} 'take away forcefully' [1 2 3]

One verb commonly appears with Goals, and yet does not subcategorize for a 3 at all. It is therefore relationally a monotransitive verb. Singular and plural Goals both appear as relational nouns.

(27) símæt ki? míti itáom
simæt k? mi-ati i-t-aom
bread the 2P-on OM-Rl-beg
's/he was begging for bread (F2) from you (FObl) ...'

(28) šíiX kXátɬk k? ?ín itáom
šíiX k-Xatɬk k? ?i-ano i-t-aom
thing thin the 1P-in OM-Rl-beg
's/he was begging for a tortilla (F2) from us (FObl) ...'

The subcategorization frame for this verb would be:

(29) {aom} 'beg' [1 2]

4.2 3-2 Advancement

A number of clauses have Goals as final Direct Objects. In such clauses, the Goal determines Direct Object agreement, and the clauses are finally transitive by all available tests. The proposal I make is the standard one within Relational Grammar analyses: these verbs require 3-2 Advancement.

The following verbs have simple subcategorization frames, yet require 3-2 Advancement.[11]

(30) {ai} 'tell' [1 3] [+Advance]

(31) {ææ<SR>} 'give' [1 2 3] [+Advance] (2 is specific)

(32) {æCæ} 'give' [1 2 3] [+Advance] (2 is generic)

(33) {aipot} 'pay' [1 (2) (3)] [+Advance]

The 3 in clauses with these verbs always advances to 2. It determines the presence of the Object Marker (if Subject and Direct Object are third person) in the following examples.

(34) óX imíi
oX i-mi-ai
thus OM-Px-tell
'thus s/he told him/her/them (F2)'

(35) óX iyóaam
oX i-yo-aaam
thus OM-Dt-tell/Pl
'thus they told him/her/them (F2)'

It also determines Direct Object agreement in sentences such as those which follow.

(36) óX ʔišimíi
oX ʔiši-mi-ai
thus 1pDO-Px-tell
'thus s/he told us (F2)'

(37) tóm ki? ma?ítæ
tom k? ma-?-t-ææ<SR>
money the 2sDO-1sST-Rl-give
'did I give you (F2) the money ?'

(38) šiXkám ki? matáæ
šiXkám k? ma-t-æCæ
fish the 2sDO-Rl-give
'did s/he give you (F2) fish?'

[11]The initial 2 (Theme) is a 2-chomeur in the final stratum. Some of these verbs enter into arguments for the analysis of passive clauses in Seri in Marlett 1984, which also provides additional evidence

(39) mašitkmáipotim
maši-t-m-aipotim
2pDO-Rl-N-pay/M
'didn't s/he pay you (pl.) (it)?'

As a 2, the initial 3 may also passivize and be the final Subject, and as such be an Equi victim.

(40) tóm ki? ?pyopá?æ
tom k? ?p-yo-p<A>-ææ<SR>
money the lsSI-Dt-Pv-give
'I was given the money'

(41) šiXkám k? ikapá?æ ?míimšo
šiXkám k? ika-p<A>-ææ<SR> ?-mi-amšo
fish the InfI-Pv-give lsST-Px-want
'I want to be given the fish'

(42) šiXkám k? ikapáæ ?míimšo
šiXkám k? ika-p<A>-æCæ ?-mi-amšo
fish the InfI-Pv-give lsST-Px-want
'I want to be given fish'

4.3 2-3 Retreat

Some clauses have Themes as final Indirect Objects. In such clauses, the Theme determines Indirect Object agreement, and the clauses are finally intransitive if there is no other nominal as Direct Object. I claim that the verbs in question require 2-3 Retreat. The subcategorization frames for these verbs are:[12]

(43) {aasot} 'lend' [1 2 (3/Sg)] [+Advance] [+Retreat]

(44) {itaɬ?áa} 'sell' [1 2 (3/Sg)] [+Advance] [+Retreat]

These verbs may both occur without a Goal as 3, either because the Goal/3 is optional, or because any Goal/3 must be singular. In the following examples, note that

for the 3-2 Advancement analysis.

[12]The root {itaɬ?áa} may mean either 'buy' or 'sell', depending on the frame in which it occurs. Our interest here lies with the use as 'sell'. The following examples with the frame for 'buy' show that it is a typical transitive verb (no Source allowed).

(ii) šiXkám ki? kátXo pak isitaɬ?áa ?aya
šiXkám k? k-atXo pak i-si-itaɬ?áa ?a=ya
fish the SN-be.much some OM-Ir-buy/sell Aux-Int
'will s/he buy a lot of fish (F2)?'

(iii) ?ásax kap i?ataɬ?áa ?míimšo
?asax kap i?a<A>-itaɬ?áa ?-mi-amšo
basket the InfT-buy/sell lsST-Px-want
'I want to buy the basket (F2)'

(iv) tróoki ?ataɬ?áa ki?
trooki ?a-aa?-itaɬ?áa k?
car SN-Pv-buy/sell the
'the car (F1) that was bought'

the Theme is determining Indirect Object agreement, that there is no Object Marker on the verb, and that the intransitive allomorph of the first person Subject agreement appears.

(45)
```
kmáaX ǽnim  i?yáa     šo ko?pskmáasot        ?a?i
kmaaX ænim  ?i-Ø-yaa  šo ko-?p-si-m-aasot    ?a=?i
now   knife 1P-OM-own a  3IO-1sSI-Ir-N-lend  Aux-Dec
'now I won't lend my knife (F3)'
```

(46)
```
ǽnim  šo ?íno   kʷyáasotim
ænɨm  šo ?i-ano ko-yo-aasotim
knife a  1P-in  3IO-Dt-lend/M
's/he lent a knife (F3) to us (FObl)'
```

(47)
```
kʷtmitaɬ?áa?o
ko-t-m-itaɬ?áa=?o
3IO-Rl-N-buy/sell-Dec
's/he didn't sell it (F3)'
```

(48)
```
šiXkám ?ípkom  ko?ptkmitaɬ?áa?o
šiXkám ?ípkom  ko-?p-t-m-itaɬ?áa=?o
fish   this    3IO-1sSI-Rl-N-buy/sell-Dec
'I didn't sell this fish (F3)'
```

The *intransitive* allomorph of the infinitive prefix is required in the following sentences.

(49)
```
?ásax  kap kʷikitaɬ?áa       ?míimšo
?asax  kap ko-ika-itaɬ?áa    ?-mi-amšo
basket the 3IO-InfI-buy/sell 1sST-Px-want
'I want to sell the basket (F3)'
```

(50)
```
míno    kʷikitaɬ?áa       ?míimšo
mi-ano  ko-ika-itaɬ?áa    ?-mi-amšo
2P-in   3IO-InfI-buy/sell 1sST-Px-want
'I want to sell it (F3) to you (pl.) (FObl)'
```

A clause containing these verbs without an initial 3 cannot be passive; instead, as with intransitive verbs, the Unspecified Subject prefix occurs on the verb if the initial Subject is unspecified.

(51)
```
ǽnm    ?áakšox ki? kookx  k?  ?íno  komkáasot
ænm    ?aakšox ki? k-ookx k?  ?i-no ko-mi-ka-aasot
metal  bows    the SN-two the 1P-in 3IO-Px-US-lend
'one (unspecified) lent two rifles (F3) to us (FObl)'
```

The fact that the Theme is a final 3 is clear. I claim that the initial 2 retreats to 3. However, when there is an initial 3 present, that 3 is a final 2 in active clauses, by 3-2 Advancement, contrary to the Chomeur Law.[13]

[13]An analysis with simultaneous 2-3 Retreat and 3-2 Advancement was posited by Perlmutter and Postal (1983) for Kinyarwanda, although Gerdts and Whaley 1991 propose another analysis of the Kinyarwanda facts which avoids the problematic co-occurrence.

(52) P 1 2 3 (initial stratum)
P 1 3 2 (final stratum)

This analysis is not immediately obvious, however. If Direct and Indirect Object Agreement are both called for, as in these cases, a kind of (independently attested) Object Camouflage occurs, as discussed in Marlett 1990 (p. 526).[14] Specifically, only one object prefix occurs, and it has the *form* of Indirect Object Agreement but the *person* required by the Direct Object. This Camouflage appears in some examples which follow.

In the example immediately below, the Imperative allomorph which appears here is possible only if the clause is finally *transitive*.[15] The Goal is a final 2.

(53) ?æ?áasot
?æ-?-aasot
3IO/1sDO-Im-lend
'lend me (F2) it (F3)!'

The transitive allomorph of the first person Subject prefix and of the infinitive prefix occur in examples with Goals as final 2s.

(54) ko?yitaɬ?áa
ko-?-yo-itaɬ?áa
3IO-1sST-Dt-buy/sell
'I sold it (F3) to him/her (F2)'

(55) tíiX mæi?ataɬ?áa imáa?a
tiiX mæ-i?a<A>-itaɬ?áa i-i-m-aCa=?a
that.one 3IO/2O-InfT-buy/sell SN-OM-N-know-Dec
's/he can't sell it (F3) to you (sg.) (F2)'

A 'sell'/'lend' clause with an initial 3 may be passive.[16]

---

[14]For example, compare the following examples. In the first one, the Direct Object determines Direct Object Agreement. In the second one, an Instrumental occurs as Indirect Object (the only way it can occur) and Object Camouflage occurs.

(v) ma?sníp ?a?a
ma-?-si-nip ?a=?a
2sDO-1sST-Ir-hit Aux-Decl
'I will hit you (with a closed fist)'

(vi) ?æ?æ tíkom mæ?sníp ?a?a
?æ?æ tikom mæ-?-si-nip ?a=?a
stick that 3IO/2sDO-1sST-Ir-hit Aux-Decl
'I will hit you (F2) with that stick (F3)'

[15]See Marlett 1981 for a discussion of imperative prefix allomorphy.

[16]An impersonal passive is required here. Impersonal passives occur if there is a plural 2 or if there is a 3 in the clause with which the verb must agree, and the other conditions for passive are met. Additional details are given in Marlett 1984 (where some nominals that I now call final 3s are referred to as Obliques).

(56) ænm ?aakni šo mætompáasot
ænm ?aakni šo mæ-t-m-p<A>-áasot
metal bow a 3IO/2DO-Rl-N-Pv-lend
'you (sg.) weren't lent a rifle (F3)'

The verb {šaXʷ} 'discuss' is slightly different from the verbs discussed above. First, it allows for singular and plural initial 3s. In the following examples, the Goal is a final 2 or 1.

(57) ma?nšáXʷ
ma-?-mi-šaXʷ
2sDO-1sST-Px-discuss
'I am discussing with you (sg.) (F2)'

(58) mai?ašáXʷ i?Xóomšo
ma-i?a<A>-šaXʷ ?-Xo-amšo
2sDO-InfT-discuss 1sST-Em-want
'I want to discuss with you (sg.) (F2)!'

(59) maši?nšáXʷ
maši-?-mi-šaXʷ
2pDO-1sST-Px-discuss
'I am discussing with you (pl.) (F2)'

(60) iyošáXʷ
i-yo-šaXʷ
OM-Dt-discuss
's/he discussed with him/her (F2)'

(61) i?pya?šáXʷ
?p-yo-aa?-šaXʷ
1sSI-Dt-Pv-discuss
'I (F1) was discussed with'

Second, when there is no Goal, the Theme is a final 2.

(62) ?æ kmáaX mos ikáitom i?máa šo
?æ kmáaX mos i-Ø-ka-aitom i?máa šo
1Pro now also 3P-AN-US-talk other a

?æ ššáXʷ ka?a
?æ si-šáXʷ ka=?a
1Pro Ir-discuss Aux-Dec

'I will now discuss another topic (F2)'

Third, when both a Goal and a Theme occur, the Goal advances to 2 but the Theme retreats to 3. The combination results in Object Camouflage.

(63) šiiX šo mæ?nšáXʷ
šiiX šo mæ-?-mi-šaXʷ
thing a 3IO/2DO-1sST-Px-discuss
'I am discussing something (F3) with you (sg./pl.) (F2)'

(64) šiiX šo kʷiyošáXʷ
šiiX šo ko-i-yo-šaXʷ
thing a 3IO-OM-Dt-discuss
's/he discussed something (F3) with him/her/them (F2)'

(65) táaX mæʔnšáXʷ
taaX mæ-ʔ-mi-šaXʷ
that 3IO/2DO-1sST-Px-discuss
'I am discussing that (F3) with you (sg./pl.) (F2)'

Such examples are opaque; one might propose that they do not have any syntactic rearrangement of the Objects. But we suspect from the simpler examples that the Goal may be a 2 hidden by Object Camouflage. Clearer evidence of the syntactic rearrangement is possible by passivizing the Goal and making it an Equi victim. The following example shows that the Theme is indeed a final 3 since it determines Indirect Object Agreement and the (complement) clause is finally intransitive.

(66) táaX kʷíkaʔšáXʷ íʔmíimšo
taaX ko-ika-aaʔ-šaXʷ ʔ-mi-amšo
that 3IO-InfI-Pv-discuss 1sST-Px-want
'I want that to be discussed with me'
(More literally, I want to be discussed that (F3)')

Therefore the lexical entry for {šaXʷ} 'discuss' must include a condition on 2-3 Retreat. 2-3 Retreat occurs with this verb if and only if the initial 3 (Goal) advances to 2.[17]

(67) {šaXʷ} 'discuss' [1 (2) (3)] [+Advance], conditional [+Retreat]

4.4 Indirect object registration morphology

Three verbs are sensitive to the presence of an initial 3. The p esence or absence of an initial 3 is indicated morphologically by adding the 'Dative' prefix.[18] The point of this section is that such a generalization is possible under the analyses proposed. The notion 'initial 3' cannot be replaced by any one superficial or non-initial grammatical relation, nor by any one semantic role. The nominals in question are not always final 3s, or final 2s; and some Goals are not 3s, but rather Obliques.

The lexical entries for the two verbs that are sensitive to the positive presence of

[17]An alternative analysis for this verb would be to claim that the final 3 is not really a Theme or an initial 2, but an initial Oblique that advances to 3. The Goal (initial 3) always advances to 2, and the Oblique (topic discussed) always advances to 3, but in addition advances to 2 if and only if there is no Goal that is a 2.

[18]The Dative prefix is an ablauting process (<A>) with the verb 'hide' and the 'augment' prefix {aa} with the verb 'say'. The augment prefix is most commonly used as a causative prefix in Seri.

an initial 3 are:[19]

(68) {isXʷ} 'hide' [1 (2) (3)] [+Advance if no 2]
Morphology: Dative prefix <A> if initial 3

(69) {amX} 'say' [1 2 (3/Sg)]
Morphology: Dative prefix {aa} if initial 3

First, consider examples of these verbs in clauses without an initial 3, either because there is no Goal or the Goal is plural (and hence an Oblique). Note that the verbs appear with simple stems.

(70) mos kámXo
mos k-amX-o
again Im-say-AdvS
'say it (F2) again!'

(71) itámX
i-t-amX
OM-Rl-say
'did s/he say it (F2) ?'

(72) i?yóomX
?-yo-amX
1sST-Dt-say
'I said it (F2)'

(73) kíno kámX
ki-ano k-amX
3P-in Im-say
'say it (F2) to them (FObl)!'

(74) míno ?yóomX
mi-ano ?-yo-amX
2P-in 1sST-Dt-say
'I said it (F2) to you (pl.) (FObl)'

(75) ?isXʷ
?-isXʷ
Im-hide
'hide it (F2)!'

[19]Alternatively, one could view the so-called Dative prefix as a derivational affix that derives ditransitive verbs from monotransitive verbs. Under such an analysis, each verb root has two lexical entries:

(vii) {isXʷ} 'hide' [1 (2)]
(viii) {<A>-isXʷ} 'hide from' [1 (2) 3] [+Advance if no 2]
(ix) {amX} 'say' [1 2]
(x) {aa-amX} 'say to' [1 2 3/Sg]

(76)
```
?æ    ?sísXʷ        ?aya
?æ    ?-si-isXʷ     ?a=ya
1Pro  1sST-Ir-hide  Aux-Int
'shall I hide it (F2)?'
```

In the following examples, an initial 3 occurs. Its presence is reflected not only by Indirect Object Agreement, but also by the Dative prefix.

(77)
```
ko?yáamX
ko-?-yo-aa-amX
3IO-1sST-Dt-Dat-say
'I said it (F2) to him/her (F3)'
```

(78)
```
šíiX  šo  mæspáamX
šiiX  šo  mæ-si-p<A>-aa-amX
thing a   2IO-Ir-Pv-Dat-say
'something will be said to you (F3)'
```

(79)
```
?æ?ásXʷ
?æ-?-<A>-isXʷ
1IO-Im-Dat-hide
'hide it (F2) from me/us (F3)!'
```

(80)
```
ikáaspox        ki?   mæskmásXʷ                ?a?a
i-Ø-ka-aaspox   k?    mæ-i-si-m-<A>-isXʷ       ?a=?
3P-AN-US-draw   the   2IO-OM-Ir-N-Dat-hide     Aux-Dec
's/he will not hide the pencil (F2) from you (sg./pl.) (F3)'
```

(81)
```
ikáaspox        ki?  ?æpásXʷ                 i?míimšo
i-Ø-ka-aaspox   k?   ?æ-i-Ø-p-<A>-isXʷ       ?-mi-amšo
3P-AN-US-draw   the  1IO-3P-AN-Pv-Dat-hide   1sST-Px-want
'I want the pencil to be hidden from me'
(More literally, 'I want that the pencil (F1) be hidden from me (F3)')
```

The verb {isXʷ} 'hide' may also omit the Theme if the verb is understood reflexively (in which case the word {?akX} 'somewhere' is also used with it).[20] If there is no Theme, the Goal (initial 3) advances to 2. In the examples that follow, the Goal is clearly a 2. The clauses are all finally transitive by the known tests.

(82)
```
?ákX        ?ásXʷ
?akX        ?-<A>-isXʷ
somewhere   Im-Dat-hide
'hide (yourself) from him/her (F2)!'
```

(83)
```
?ákX        i?ásXʷ             intámšo
?akX        i?a<A>-<A>-isXʷ    m-t-amšo
somewhere   InfT-Dat-hide      2sS-Rl-want
'do you want to hide (yourself) from him/her (F2)?'
```

[20]Reflexive clauses in Seri typically are transitive clauses with a reflexive noun phrase such as ?ísox 'myself' or mísox 'yourself.'

(84) ?ákX i?pásX^{w}
?akX ?po-Ø-<A>-isX^{w}
somewhere 1sDO-Im-Dat-hide
'hide (yourself) from me!'

With the verb {miiit} 'ask (about)', the prefix {aa} behaves somewhat differently. This verb takes the prefix {aa} only if there is *no* initial 3.[21]

(85) {miiit} 'ask (about)' [1 (2) (3/Sg)][22] [+Advance] [+Retreat]
Morphology: Antidative prefix {aa} if no initial 3

First, consider examples in which an initial 3 is *not* present. The Theme (what is asked about) is a final 3, by 2-3 Retreat. Since there is no initial 3, the Antidative prefix occurs. If there is no initial 3, there is no final 2 and the clause is superficially intransitive.

(86) ?ætamíiit
?æ-t-aa-miiit
1IO-Rl-ADat-ask
'did s/he ask about me (F3)?'

(87) k^{w}tamíiit
ko-t-aa-miiit
3IO-Rl-ADat-ask
'did s/he ask about him/her/it (F3)?'

(88) šíiX šo míno k^{w}tamíiit
šiiX šo mi-ano ko-t-aa-miiit
thing a 2P-in 3IO-Rl-ADat-ask
'did s/he ask about something (F3) of you (pl.) (FObl)?',
i.e., 'did s/he ask you (pl.) something?'

(89) šíiX š áno k^{w}tamíiit
šiiX šo ano ko-t-aa-miiit
thing a 3P/in 3IO-Rl-ADat-ask
'did s/he ask about something (F3) of them (FObl)?',
i.e. 'did s/he ask them something?'

In the following examples, an initial 3 is present, and hence the Antidative prefix does *not* occur. The initial 3 advances to 2 and determines Direct Object agreement or the Object Marker, as appropriate.[23]

---

[21]If the prefix is a derivational prefix, it must be viewed as one which derives a monotransitive verb from a ditransitive. The lexical entries would be:

(xi) {miiit} 'ask to' [1 (2) (3/Sg)] [+Advance] [+Retreat]
(xii) {aa-miiit} 'ask' [1 (2)] [+Retreat]

[22]So far as I know, a 2 or 3 is always present. An alternative for this verb would be to claim that the final 3 is not really a Theme or an initial 2, but an initial Oblique that advances to 3. I do not have any way of arguing for one of these analyses over the other.

[23]Example (93) is an impersonal passive (see Marlett 1984).

(90) ʔintmíiit
ʔim-t-miiit
1sDO-Rl-ask
'did s/he ask me (F2)?'

(91) ktám kix táitom kmáam kop itmíiit
ktam kix t-aitom kmaam kop i-t-miiit
man the Rl-speak woman the OM-Rl-ask
'the man spoke, he asked the woman (F2)...'

(92) šíiX šo ʔætmíiit
šiiX šo ʔæ-t-miiit
thing a 3IO/1sDO-Rl-ask
'did s/he ask me (F2) about something (F3)?'

(93) šíiX šo ʔæya?míiit
šiiX šo ʔæ-yo-aa?-miiit
thing a 3IO/1sDO-Dt-Pv ask
'I was asked about something (F3)'

5 Alternative analyses

The presentation of the facts that I have made utilizes a multistratal view of syntactic structure. In the initial stratum, Themes are Direct Objects, which is not unusual. Goals may be Indirect Objects or Goals in the initial stratum, however, depending on the verb's subcategorization frame. In this section I consider two alternative analyses.

Baker 1988 suggests that perhaps 2-3 Retreat should be viewed as quirky case, "in which the argument is a true object of the verb, but the verb assigns it some exceptional Case as a lexical property, rather than the usual accusative Case (p. 489n)." To make such a claim explicit for Seri, consider again an example discussed above:

(94) míno kʷikitaɬʔáa ʔmíimšo
mi-ano ko-ika-itaɬʔáa ʔ-mi-amšo
2P-in 3IO-InfI-buy/sell 1sST-Px-want
'I want to sell it (F3) to you (pl.) (FObl)'

I claimed that the verb {itaɬʔáa} 'sell' requires 2-3 Retreat. If we were to adopt the quirky case marking solution for this verb, we would expect the subordinate clause above to be *transitive*, despite the fact that the Theme determines indirect object agreement. However, every test indicates that these clauses are unequivocally intransitive. For example, in the Seri sentence above, the intransitive allomorph of the infinitive prefix occurs. A quirky case solution is therefore not adequate to describe the observed facts.

In a second alternative analysis, the facts might be accommodated by a lexicalized mapping between semantic roles and initial grammatical relations that varies from verb to verb. The subcategorization frames for select verbs would be:

(95) {amxk} 'deliver' [Ag Th (Go/Sg)]
| | |
[1 2 3]

(96) {ææti} 'give'

```
[Ag  Go/Sg]
 |    |
[1    3    ]
```

(97) {ai} 'tell'

```
[Ag  Go]
 |    |
[1    2]
```

(98) {æCæ} 'give'

```
[Ag  Th  Go]
 |    |    |
[1    ?    2]
```

(99) {aasot} 'lend'

```
[Ag  Th  (Go/Sg)]
 |    |     |
[1    3     2     ]
```

For the verbs shown above, there is perhaps no great problem (although for verbs such as {æCæ} 'give' it may be unclear what grammatical relation would be posited for the Theme that would be comparable to Chomeur). Nevertheless, for the verb {šaX^{w}} 'discuss', the matter is more complicated. Two frames are needed: one for when a Goal is present, and one for when one is not. This represents a complication not present in the bistratal analysis.

(100) {šaX^{w}} 'discuss'

```
[Ag  (Th)  Go]        [Ag  Th]
 |    |     |          |    |
[1    3     2 ]       [1   2 ]
```

Now consider the verbs which are sensitive to the presence or absence of initial 3s (under the multistratal analysis).

(101) {isX^{w}} 'hide'

```
[Ag   Th   (Go)]        [Ag  Go]
 |    |     |            |    |
[1    2     3  ]        [1   2 ]
```

Morphology: Dative prefix <A> if Goal is present.

(102) {amX} 'say'

```
[Ag  (Th)  (Go/Sg)]
 |    |     |
[1    2     3      ]
```

Morphology: Dative prefix {aa} if singular Goal is present.

(103) {miiit} 'ask'

```
[Ag  (Th)  (Go/Sg)]
 |    |     |
[1    3     2      ]
```

Morphology: Antidative prefix {aa} if no singular Goal is present.

As pointed out earlier, the Goals in question are not always Indirect Objects, and not always Direct Objects (superficially). A monostratal analysis cannot successfully link the Dative registration morphology and grammatical relations. But an attempt to link it with semantic roles, as shown above, is also deficient, because it duplicates the subcategorization restriction on *singular* Goals. The bistratal analysis is successful, however, because it makes reference to initial Indirect Objects.

6 Conclusions

This paper contributes to several areas of our knowledge of human language. First, it shows that the notion of Indirect Object is clearly relevant in the Seri language . and that it is distinct both from Direct Object and from semantically similar Oblique relations. This presents a challenge to theories of syntax which have attempted to avoid this grammatical relation.

Second, it shows that Seri represents another case where there is a more complicated mapping between the semantic role of Goal and initial grammatical relations. Goals are sometimes Indirect Objects and sometimes Obliques; verb subcategorization is significant. The Universal Alignment Hypothesis, or its analog in other theories, must be weakened (again).

Third, the analysis provides additional arguments against the Chomeur Law. Some verbs display Object Reversal, with the initial Indirect Object becoming a Direct Object, and the initial Direct Object becoming an Indirect Object.

Fourth, the Seri facts show that morphological registration may be sensitive to the presence of a nominal which bears a particular initial grammatical relation.

Fifth, I have shown how the adoption of the Minimality Principle permits a significant restriction on the grammar of Seri. It correctly predicts that certain revaluations are not attested, and that certain others are.

ABBREVIATIONS

<A>	the morpheme potentially ablauts vowel of following morpheme
Ab	Absolutive
AdS	Adverbial Suffix
Ag	Agent
AN	Action/oblique Nominalizer
Aux	Auxiliary
Dec	Declarative
Dt	Distal
Em	Emphatic
Go	Goal
Im	Imperative
InfI	Infinitive, Intransitive allomorph
InfT	Infinitive, Transitive allomorph
Int	Interrogative
Ir	Irrealis
M	Multiple action
N	Negative
OM	Object Marker
Pl	Plural
Pv	Passive
Px	Proximal
Rl	Realis
Sg	Singular

SN	Subject Nominalizer
<SR>	Stress Retracting morpheme
Th	Theme
US	Unspecified Subject or possessor
1IO, 2IO, 3IO	First, Second, Third person Indirect Object
1sDO	First person singular Direct Object
1pDO	First person plural Direct Object
1sSI	First person singular subject, Intransitive allomorph
1sST	First person singular subject, Transitive allomorph
1P, 2P, 3P	First, Second, Third person possessor
1Pro	First person Pronoun

REFERENCES

Baker, Mark C. 1988. Incorporation: A Theory of Grammatical Function Changing. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Davies, William and Carol G. Rosen. 1988. Unions as Multi-Predicate Clauses, *Language* 64:52-88.

Gerdts, Donna B. 1992. Morphologically-Mediated Relational Profiles. *Proceedings of the Berkeley Linguistics Society 18.*

Gerdts, Donna B. and Lindsay Whaley. 1991. Two types of Oblique Applicatives in Kinyarwanda. *Proceedings of the Western Conference on Linguistics 1991.*

Marlett, Stephen A. and Joseph P. Stemberger. 1981. Empty Consonant Positions in Seri, *Linguistic Inquiry* 14:617-639.

Marlett, Stephen A. 1981. *The Structure of Seri*. Dissertation, University of California, San Diego.

Marlett, Stephen A. 1984. Personal and Impersonal Passives in Seri, *Studies in Relational Grammar 2*, ed. by David M. Perlmutter and Carol G. Rosen. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Marlett, Stephen A. 1990. Seri Person and Number Inflection. *IJAL* 56:503-41.

Perlmutter, David M., ed. 1983. *Studies in Relational Grammar 1*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Perlmutter, David M. 1990. Demotions to Object, the Successor Demotion Ban, and the Class of Careers. Manuscript.

Perlmutter, David M. and Paul M. Postal. 1983. Some Proposed Laws of Basic Clause Structure. In Perlmutter (ed.) 1983, 81-128.

Perlmutter, David M. and Paul M. Postal. 1984. The 1-Advancement Exclusiveness Law. *Studies in Relational Grammar 2*, ed. by David M. Perlmutter and Carol G. Rosen. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rosen, Carol G. 1981. *The Relational Structure of Reflexive Clauses: Evidence from Italian*. Dissertation, Harvard University.

Rosen, Carol G. 1984. The Interface Between Grammatical Relations and Semantic Roles, *Studies in Relational Grammar 2*, ed. by David M. Perlmutter and Carol G. Rosen. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rosen, Carol G. 1990. Rethinking Southern Tiwa: The Geometry of a Triple-Agreement Language, *Language* 66:669-713.